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APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/723,731	11/26/2003		Geoffrey B. Rhoads	P0914	9796	
23735	7590	04/19/2006		EXAMINER		
DIGIMARO 9405 SW GI			JOHNS, ANDREW W			
BEAVERTON, OR 97008				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
				2624	2624	
				DATE MAILED: 04/19/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
	10/723,731	RHOADS ET AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Andrew W. Johns	2624					
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D. Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period to Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status							
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 M	larch 2006.						
· <u> </u>	<u> </u>						
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar							
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposition of Claims							
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-9</u> is/are pending in the application.							
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.							
5)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is/are allowed.							
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>7-9</u> is/are rejected.	)⊠ Claim(s) <u>7-9</u> is/are rejected.						
<u> </u>	·						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.						
Application Papers							
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.						
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>26 November 2003</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected to by the Examiner.							
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct		• •					
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	caminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of:							
1. Certified copies of the priority document	1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No							
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
application from the International Bureau  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	` ' ''	and .					
See the attached detailed Office action for a list	or the certified copies not receive	;u.					
Attachment(s)							
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary						
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	_	ate Patent Application (PTO-152)					
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>3/20/06</u> .	6)						

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

### Double Patenting

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., In re Berg, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); In re Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 C.F.R. § 3.73(b).

2. Claim 7 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,512,837 to Ahmed. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the invention defined in the instant claim would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in view of the invention defined in the claim of the '837 patent. While the patent claim fails to specifically define receiving an image or video signal, wherein the image or video includes information steganographically hidden therein, because the patent claim is directed towards detecting an alteration of a watermarked media signal, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that the media signal, which could include image or video data, would need to be received in order to performed the defined detection method. In addition, the patent claim

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detects signal characteristics associated with the steganographically hidden information (i.e., extracting signal metrics from the watermark signals decoded from the image; column 8, lines 1-2); determining whether detected signal characteristics correspond to predetermined signal characteristics in an expected manner (i.e., the signal metrics extracted from the watermark are compared to signal metrics calculated from the media signal; column 8, lines 3-6); and wherein a reproduction is determined when the detected characteristics do not correspond to the predetermined characteristics in the expected manner (column 8, lines 7-11). Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found the invention defined by claim 7 of the instant application obvious in view of the invention set forth in claim 12 of the '837 patent.

3. Claims 7-9 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 3 of U.S. Patent No. 6,332,031 to Rhoads et al. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the invention variously defined by the claims of the instant application would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in view of the invention set forth in the claim of the '031 patent. While the patent claim fails to specifically define receiving an image or video signal, wherein the image or video includes information steganographically hidden therein, the patent claim does recite reading watermarks from a document, which one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize as requiring the creation and reception of image data corresponding to the document. In addition, the patent claim detects signal characteristics associated with the steganographically hidden information (i.e. reading the first and second watermarks from the document); determining whether detected signal characteristics correspond to predetermined signal characteristics in an expected manner (i.e., comparing the resultant values from reading the first and second watermarks to generate a set of results); and wherein a reproduction is determined

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when the detected characteristics do not correspond to the predetermined characteristics in the expected manner (column 8, lines 19-21), as variously required by claims 7-9. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found the invention variously defined by claims 7-9 of the instant application obvious in view of the invention set forth in claim 3 of the '031 patent.

## Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claims 1-6 are allowed.

#### Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrew Johns whose telephone number is (571) 272-7391. The examiner in normally available Monday through Friday, at least during the hours of 9:00 am to 3:00 pm Eastern Time. The examiner may also be contacted by e-mail using the address: andrew.johns@uspto.gov. (Applicant is reminded of the Office policy regarding e-mail communications. See M.P.E.P. § 502.03)

If attempts to reach the examiner are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matt Bella, can be reached at (571) 272-7778. The fax phone number for this division is (571) 273-8300. In order to ensure prompt delivery to the examiner, all unofficial communications should be clearly labeled as "Draft" or "Unofficial."

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center Receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

A. Johns 13 April 2006 ANDREW W JOHNS PRIMARY EXAMINER